

## In the MERCURY'S Opinion

# *Hitler—the Greatest Spenglerian*

COULD THERE BE MORE to the Hitler period of European history than we have so far been given to understand by the media, the intellectuals and pundits who are well-paid to do our thinking for us?

That Adolf Hitler represented or even may still represent some sort of phenomenon is certain; his bitterest enemies will admit as much. To them he is evil incarnate: he murdered six million defenseless Jews in cold blood, started a horrible war, was a frightful tyrant who delighted in the most bloody atrocities without end.

The question is, what is the truth about Hitler? What sort of real meaning can we find in the story of that extraordinary period which exercises such a decided fascination over us all that any book with a swastika on the cover is almost guaranteed to be a best-seller?

In fact, it is reported that through the year 1975, 50,000 serious books have been published on Hitler and the National Socialist years in Europe! Like it or not, this makes Hitler the most popular (we didn't say liked) subject in the western world, with a single exception—Jesus Christ! Even the *ADL Bulletin* itself recently compared the popularity of Hitler to Christ.

Yet each day Adolf Hitler is killed anew by the media. His name is so consistently pilloried that nothing is too vile to associate with it. Without exception, all of the motion pictures about him have been negative—often the facts given contradict facts in other movies just to portray him in the worst possible light. Likewise, all of the publicity about him on television has been negative and all but a tiny fraction of the books and magazine articles are the same. Mention his name in any company—Christians, publishers, politicians or pornographers and the reaction is sure to be the same—negative.

And yet, in spite of this concentrated venom, for forty years the fascination his name and figure exerts has not diminished a fraction. Indeed, his image grows from year to year, as if propelled by an invisible force greater than the forces against him. Unconditionally defeated in war at the cost of millions of lives and uncounted treasure, why can't his ghost lie down and obediently expire?

The Hitler phenomenon is all the stranger because, of the four prominent leaders of the time—Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt and Hitler—practically nothing is being written about any of them but Hitler. Is it that the ideals professed by the other three are now almost universally recognized as false, hypocritical and deceptive? Is it that somewhere in the Hitler factor we may discern a deep meaning that directly and profoundly relates to our condition today? In other words, was Hitler right?

There are those who believe so, and they are no longer mute. As more history is being written and read we can see the lies exposed which we formerly believed were true. Of course, Hitler did not kill six million Jews or any number of them worth separating from the 30 million non-Jews who were killed in the massive tragedy of the Fratricidal War of 1939-45. This is a despicable myth, constructed by the Jews to justify and rationalize their aggression in Europe, America and the Mideast. Neither did Hitler start the war. No historian today with any respect due him from humankind will say the contrary. In actual fact, Hitler worked unceasingly to prevent the war with the West. It was literally the last

thing he wanted, and he could not bring himself to believe that the leaders of England and America would be so shortsighted, venal and cruel as to deliberately ally themselves with communist Russia to destroy Europe.

Indeed, it appears as if Hitler's policy was far beyond the ken of his contemporaries, as it foresaw not merely a new Germany or even a new Europe but a rejuvenation of the West!

Oswald Spengler, the prophetic German philosopher and historian, has been revitalized among nationalist intellectuals by Francis Parker Yockey, the author of *Imperium*.<sup>\*</sup> Yockey's work is virtually a sequel of Spengler's, *The Decline of the West*. Drawing on the history of every culture which has gone before, Spengler propounded a new philosophy of the cyclical nature of culture. He defined the difference between culture and civilization, which he saw as the final phase of culture. In the declining years of a culture certain phenomena appear regardless of whether this be Egypt, Greece or Europe. Decadence, deterioration and, finally, the death of the culture is certain. Spengler formulated a timetable, tying up all the social factors with political expressions, such as monarchy, democracy, imperialism, etc.

No one has ever successfully refuted Spengler; indeed, how can anyone do so—his analysis is too close, too agonizingly precise to admit of any but the most superficial—the most *liberal*—and worthless criticisms. It is self-evident that Spengler's diagnosis of our condition was—is—correct.

All of this was well-understood in Germany in the '30s, particularly by the National Socialists, and a great debate raged among the German intellectuals. They wished to deny Spengler because they would not admit that the West was doomed; yet this denial was difficult. Nevertheless, the official position of the National Socialists was that Spengler was "pessimistic" and he was downgraded. Obviously, to admit that he was right would undermine the bouyant and joyous spirit of the national reformation then being led by the Hitler forces. For political reasons alone—and not because they really considered him wrong—the Nazis were forced to repudiate Oswald Spengler.

Now we can see that period in retrospect with the benefit of a vast panoply of facts not available before and we can answer the central question concerning the policy of Hitler. It is clear that Hitler considered himself the greatest Spenglerian of all, and that he had set before himself the task of not merely saving Germany and Europe from Bolshevism; not merely making his system dominant in Europe and not merely reconstructing Germany architecturally but of actually reversing the trend of history as Spengler understood it and renewing the life-cycle of the West.

In short, the evidence accumulates that Adolf Hitler had embarked upon the greatest task of any man in history—the actual rebuilding of a culture; the creation of a new culture on the ruins of the old—the creation of a Western culture and man suited to survive in and master the new world he knew had arrived of high technical achievement, infinite space, time and microcosm.

The record of those 50,000 books on Hitler plainly shows that he was infinitely more than the run-of-the-mill politician. He was, first and foremost, a philosopher. But being a man of action he knew that thoughts and words are useless without the ability to act. He was acting—in a way few people could even understand—until he was cut down and destroyed by those who should have been his allies.

The greatest tragedy of history, surely. Tragic not only for that misunderstood man who tried to save us from our own stupidity but mostly for us, as we experience what gives every evidence of being the final days of the West.

Will a new leader arise in time to save us?

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<sup>\*</sup>*Imperium*. Francis Parker Yockey. The Noontide Press, P.O. Box 76062, Los Angeles, Ca. 90005. \$3.50.